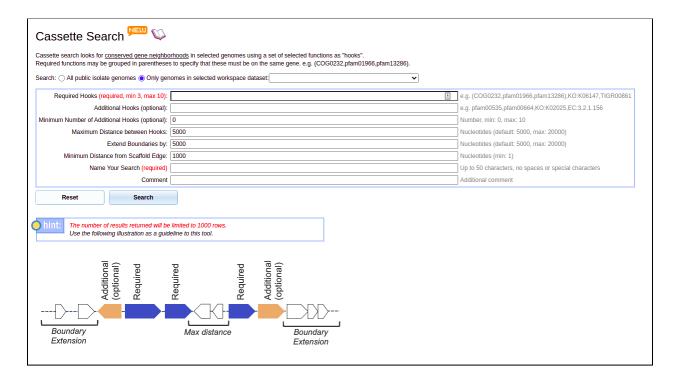
Cassette Search User Guide

The Cassette Search tool enables the user to find conserved gene neighborhoods across multiple isolate genomes. User defines the desired functions or "hooks" in the input page along with other parameters such as distance between hooks. There are two ways to access the tool from the IMG user interface (UI):

- From Workspace->My Data Sets->Genome:
- From Find Genes->Cassette Search:



The new Cassette Search function is an extension of the ClusterScout tool originally developed for IMG/ABC (https://academic.oup.com/nar/article/45/D1/D560/2605822).

The Cassette Search function allows users to search through all public isolate genomes in the IMG database, or a user-curated list of genomes (**isolates only**) stored in a workspace "genome set". You can learn how to add genomes as a "Genome Set" in Workspace <u>here</u>.

Please note that the cassette search results will be **limited to 1000 cassettes** at most.

The search parameters are as follows:

- Required Hooks: Users should specify 3 to 10 functions (comma separated) in the search. The functions can be:
 - COG functions such as: COG0396

Pfam functions such as: pfam00535

TIGRFam functions such as: TIGR00861

Enzymes such as: EC:3.2.1.156KO terms such as: KO:K02025

Moreover, users can specify functions within the same genes by using parentheses. For example, (KO:K14331,pfam11266) means that a single gene must be annotated with both functions within parentheses. *This is particularly useful when multi-domain proteins*

are being used. Or if there are potential differences in sensitivity of functional annotation

types.

• Additional Hooks (optional): Any of the additional COG, Pfam, TIGRfam, Enzymes and/or KO terms to be included in the cassette.

- <u>Minimum Number of Additional Hooks (optional)</u>: The cassette must include at least this number of additional hooks.
- <u>Maximum Distance between Hooks</u>: maximal number of bases allowed between two required hooks
- Extend Boundaries by: The number of bases to be added to both ends of the cassette to extend the region retrieved around the hooks.
- Minimum Distance from Scaffold Edge: The number of bases from the cassettes to both edges of the scaffold (possibly desirable when working with highly fragmented draft genomes)
- Name Your Search (required): The job name for this search. After the computation is
 done, users will receive an email alert. OR Users can go to MyJob to find a particular
 cassette search result by name.
- <u>Comment (optional)</u>: Optional free text comment. (keep notes for future reference)

Please note that the search results will be limited to at most 1000 cassettes.

Example 1: Find glycocin cassettes in Bacillus

Search Pfams: pfam00005, pfam00535, pfam03412, pfam00664 (representing ABC transporter, Glycosyl transferase family 2, Peptidase C39 family and ABC transporter transmembrane region, respectively) in all public Bacillus genomes in IMG.

First, create a workspace genome dataset to include all public Bacillus genomes in IMG. Let's name the genome dataset "Bacillus."

Then run cassette/conserved neighborhood search using the above mentioned functions and dataset, and use the default parameters:

Genome Set(s): Bacillus

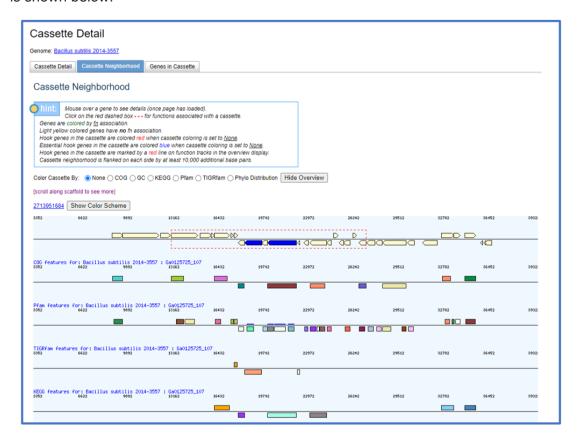
Required Hooks: pfam00005,pfam00535,pfam03412,pfam00664

Additional Hooks: At least 4 of (pfam00664,pfam00535,pfam00005,pfam03412)

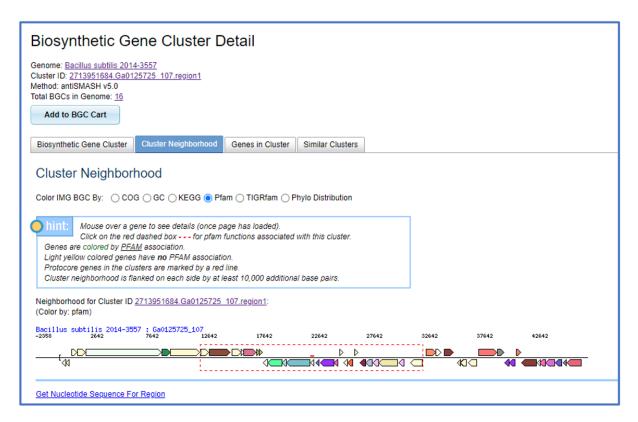
Minimum Number of Additional Hooks: 4 Maximum Distance between Hooks: 5000 nt

Extend Boundaries by: 5000 nt

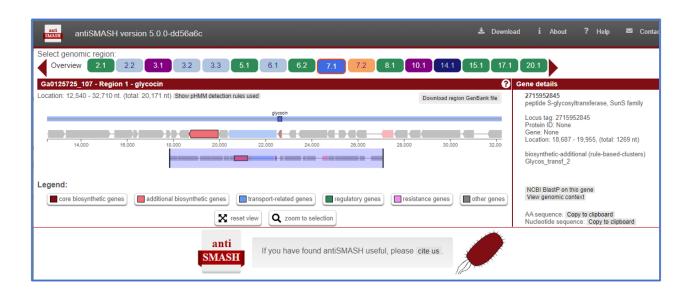
The search returns 87 results. Example of a cassette found in *Bacillus subtilis 2014-3557* is shown below:



It corresponds to a *glycocin* biosynthetic gene cluster 2713951684.Ga0125725_107.region1 in IMG/ABC:



The corresponding antiSMASH v.5 prediction is as follows:

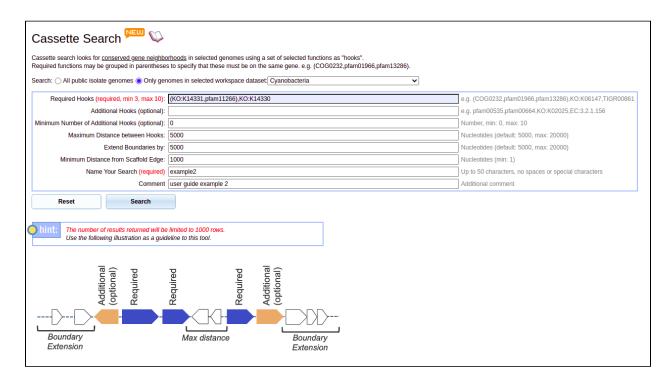


Example 2: Find alkane biosynthesis "operon" in Cyanobacteria

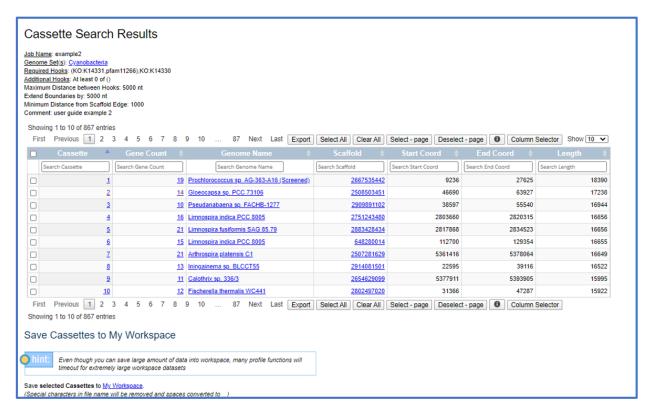
Assume we are interested in finding a two gene "operon" like fatty aldehyde decarbonylase (Ado) and acyl-ACP reductase (Aar) responsible for alkane synthesis in Cyanobacteria.

The first step will be to search and save all phylum Cyanobacteria genomes in IMG into a Workspace genome set.

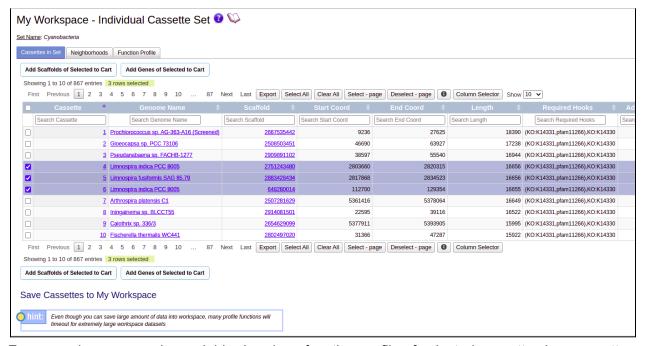
Then we can use TWO annotations available for Ado (**KO:K14331** fatty aldehyde decarbonylase AND **pfam11266** - Ald_deCOase) and one for Aar - **KO:K14330** (fatty aldehyde-generating acyl-ACP reductase) as our minimum THREE required hooks.



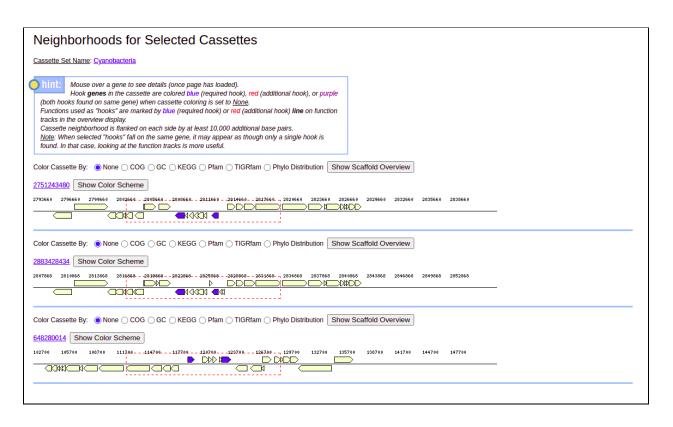
We will only search genomes in the Cyanobacteria workspace dataset, and the result will be saved to a job called "example2." When the computation is done, IMG will send an email notification linking to the result:

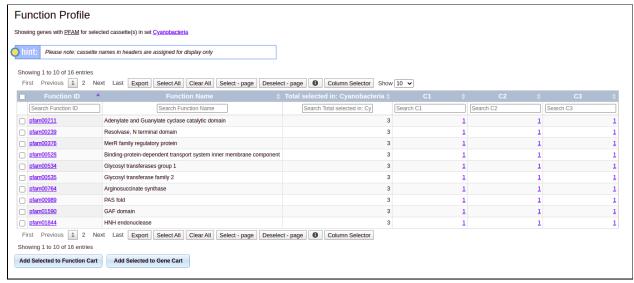


Click "Select All", then "Save" to save all the cassettes from this job as a Cassette Set for further analysis. These sets can later be found under the "Workspace" menu.



For example, you can view neighborhoods or function profile of selected cassettes in a cassette set. You can also save scaffolds or genes of selected cassettes.





From your cassette search job or from a saved cassette set, you can click on an individual Cassette ID to see the detailed information for that cassette.

In the Cassette Detail page, there is a Cassette Neighborhood tab to show the cassette with genes. Click on "Show Scaffold Overview" to see gene function annotations with all required hooks underlined:

